

AMSAT Weekly Satellite Report

Issue: WSR-300

Date: 2002-10-27

Sources: amsat-ans-2002-ans-300-weekly.txt

This report is organized into 3 parts.

Part 1 - operational analog amateur satellites.

Part 2 - operational digital amateur satellites.

Part 3 - semi-operational and non-operational amateur satellites.

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-300.S1

WEEKLY SATELLITE REPORT PART 1

AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 300.S1 FROM AMSAT HQ

SILVER SPRING, MD, OCTOBER 27, 2002

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

BID: \$ANS-300.S1

Phase 3D / AMSAT OSCAR 40 / AO-40

Launched: November 16, 2000 aboard an Ariane 5 launcher
from Kourou, French Guiana.Status: Currently, the U/V/L-1/L-2 to S-2/K passband is active
at various times.

Uplink V-band 145.840 - 145.990 MHz CW/SSB

U-band 435.550 - 435.800 MHz CW/SSB

L1-band 1269.250 - 1269.500 MHz CW/SSB

L2-band 1268.325 - 1268.575 MHz CW/SSB

Downlink: S-band 2401.225 - 2401.475 MHz CW/SSB

K-band 24,048.010 - 24,048.060 MHz CW/SSB

AO-40 experimental transponder operation started on May 05, 2001 at
approximately 08:00 UTC when the U-band and L1-band uplinks were
connected to the S-2 transmitter passband downlink via the Matrix
switch.

As planned AO-40 has been allowed to drift to ALON 330 and ALAT +30, this
target attitude was reached on the 23Oct02.

A command has been uploaded to AO-40 on 23Oct02 at 1034utc to initiate 5
perigees of magnetorquing to stabilize the ALON drift due to the mystery
effect at about 300 to 340 and to reduce the ALAT from +30 to +15 degrees.

At this stage no changes have been made to the operating schedule. However,
over the next few days as the ALAT decreases towards +15 degrees signals
should improve as squint angles improve.

When the ALAT reaches +15 degrees the YACE camera will once again be
activated to take pictures of the earth to accurately determine/monitor the
attitude of AO-40.

The message blocks on AO-40's telemetry will be updated after the YACE
camera attitude determination has been completed.

Wednesday V-Rx sessions are terminated during this time.

The K-Tx sessions are terminated during this time.

The RUDAK unit has been turned off.

Scott, NX7U has a program that automatically calculates Uplink S/N
against a supplied Nova for Windows orbital listing. Download at:
http://members.cox.net/nx7u/ao40/ao40v20_AutoSNR.zip

The "AO-40 FAQ", compiled by Steve, VK5ASF is now available at:
<http://www.amsat.org>

Ground stations capturing telemetry from AO-40 are asked to send a copy of the data to the AO-40 archive at: ao40-archive@amsat.org.

For the current transponder-operating schedule visit:

<http://www.amsat-dl.org/journal/adlj-p3d.htm>

[ANS thanks AMSAT-NA, AMSAT-DL and the ARRL for this information]

=====

INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION/ARISS

Worldwide packet uplink: 145.990 MHz FM
Region 1 voice uplink: 145.200 MHz FM
Region 2/3 voice uplink: 144.490 MHz FM
Worldwide downlink: 145.800 MHz FM
TNC callsign: RS0ISS

The ARISS initial station was launched September 2000 aboard shuttle Atlantis. ARISS is made up of delegates from several major, national Amateur Radio organizations, including AMSAT.

Status: Operational.

Numerous contacts have been made with Valery Korzun.
Sergei Treschev has also been active.

Alain, IZ6BYY and Claudio, IK1SLD wish to announce the opening of the ISS Fan Club. The ISS Fan Club is a free no-profit organization. The first 100 subscribers will receive by mail a nice picture of ISS Crew #1 signed by Sergei Krikalev and Yuri Gidzenko at the ISS Forum 2001 in Berlin. The official ISS Fan Club website is at: <http://www.issfanclub.com>

ISS packet activity has resumed. A good discussion on its use is available at: <http://www.rac.ca/arispak2.htm>

ARISS school contacts have resumed with the Expedition 5 crew of mission commander/U.S. astronaut Peggy Whitson, KC5ZTD, and Russian cosmonauts Valery Korzun, RZ3FK and Sergei Treschev, RZ3FU.

The latest ARISS announcements and successful school list is available at:

<http://ariss.gsfc.nasa.gov>

An archive of school contacts can be found at:

<http://www.msnbc.com/news/505064.asp>

NASA information on the ISS station can be found at:

<http://spaceflight.nasa.gov/station/reference/radio/>

The ISS daily crew schedule (which gives an idea when crew members have free time and may be available for Amateur Radio operations) can be found at:

<http://spaceflight.nasa.gov/station/timelines/>

A detailed breakdown of the antenna installation with some great pictures and diagrams (depicting the entire ISS ham system including antenna's) can be downloaded at:

<http://ariss.gsfc.nasa.gov/EVAs/amsat01.pdf>

U.S. callsign: NA1SS
Russian callsigns: RS0ISS, RZ3DZR

The QSL routes for W/VE stations working the International Space Station (all callsigns):

U.S. stations (a SASE is required to get a QSL in return):
Margie Bourgoin, KC1DCO
Attn: ARISS Expedition-1 (or 2, 3, etc.) QSL
ARRL, 225 Main Street
Newington, Connecticut 06111

Canadian stations:
Radio Amateurs of Canada
Attn: ARISS Expedition-1 (or 2, 3, etc.) QSL
720 Belfast Road, Suite 217
Ottawa, Ontario KEG 0Z5

European stations (a SASE and 2 IRC's are required to get a QSL in return).
AMSAT-France
14 bis, rue des Gourlis
92500 Rueil Malmaison
France

[ANS thanks Will Marchant, KC6R0L, and Jean-Louis Rault, F6AGR, for this information]

=====

AMSAT OSCAR 7 A0-7

Uplink: 145.850 to 145.950 MHz CW/SSB
Downlink: 29.400 to 29.500 MHz CW/SSB
Beacon: 29.502 MHz, 145.975 MHz
Launched: November 15, 1974 by a Delta 2310 from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc, California. Status: Semi-operational in sunlight.

After being declared dead 21 years ago in mid 1981 due to battery failure, A0-7 has miraculously sprung back to life and was first detected by Pat Gowen, G3IOR on June 21, 2002 at 1728 UTC. Jan King, W3GEY reports A0-7 is almost certainly running only off the solar panels. It is very likely to be on only when in the sun and off in eclipse. Therefore, A0-7 will reset each orbit and may not turn on each time. It is in Mode A when the 29.502 MHz beacon is detected.

On July 11, 2002 A0-7 was successfully commanded for the first time since it was declared dead 21 years ago. Commands were sent and accepted to change the CW beacon code speed.

Command investigation continues. So far, 11 different commands have been accepted by A0-7.

Yoshi Imaishi, JF6BCC is compiling an excellent list of observations. Please send him whatever you have. jf6bcc@jarl.com
You can view the list at:
<http://plaza16.mbn.or.jp/~palau/temp/A07-mode-report.xls>

Tim, K3TZ has written a program to decode A0-07 telemetry. The program can be downloaded at:

http://www.qsl.net/k3tz/files/K3TZ_A0-07_Telemetry_Decoder_0.5.zip

For more A0-7 info: <http://www.amsat.org/amsat/sats/n7hpr/ao7.html>

[ANS thanks Pat Gowen, G3IOR and Jan King, W3GEY for this information]

=====

OSCAR 10 A0-10

Uplink: 435.030 to 435.180 MHz CW/LSB
Downlink: 145.975 to 145.825 MHz CW/USB
Beacon: 145.810 MHz (unmodulated carrier)
Launched: June 16, 1983 by an Ariane launcher from Kourou,
French Guiana. Status: Semi-operational

A0-10 has been locked into a Mode-B, 70-cm uplink and
2-meter downlink for several years.

W4SM has more information about the satellite at the following URL:

<http://www.cstone.net/~w4sm/A0-10.html>

[ANS thanks Stacey Mills, W4SM, for his A0-10 status information
and web site]

=====

U0-14

Uplink: 145.975 MHz FM
Downlink: 435.070 MHz FM
Launched: January 22, 1990 by an Ariane launcher from Kourou,
French Guiana. Status: Operational, mode J

Upcoming DX:

Ramon, XE1KK, will be active from the Galapagos Islands as HC8/XE1KK from
October 20th to 30th, 2002. QSL via homecall buro or direct.

Tim, KG80C, features U0-14 information on the Michigan AMSAT
web site:

<http://www.qsl.net/kg80c>

Ray, W2RS, has revised the A0-27 FAQ on < www.amsat.org > to
include information on U0-14.

[ANS thanks Chris Jackson, G7UPN/ZL2TP0, for U0-14 information]

=====

RADIO SPORT RS-15

Uplink: 145.858 to 145.898 MHz CW/SSB
Downlink: 29.354 to 29.394 MHz CW/SSB
Beacon: 29.352 MHz (intermittent)
SSB meeting frequency: 29.380 MHz (unofficial)
Launched: December 26, 1994 from the Baikonur Cosmodrome
Status: Semi-operational, mode-A, using a 2-meter uplink and a
10-meter downlink

Dave, WB6LL0, has operating information for both RS-15 on his
web site. In addition to satellite data, antenna information for
mode-A operation is also featured. The WB6LL0 web site URL is:

<http://home.san.rr.com/doguimont/uploads>

[ANS thanks Dave Guimont, WB6LL0, for this information]

=====

JAS-1b F0-20

Uplink: 145.90 to 146.00 MHz CW/LSB
Downlink: 435.80 to 435.90 MHz CW/USB
Launched: February 07, 1990 by an H1 launcher from the Tanegashima
Space Center in Japan.
Status: Operational. F0-20 is in mode JA continuously

Tak, JA2PKI, reported F0-20 control station operators believe that the
UVC (Under Voltage Controller) now is regulating the transponder. The

controller monitors battery voltage and tries to protect the batteries from over discharge.

[ANS thanks Kazu Sakamoto, JJ1WTK, for the F0-20 status reports]

=====

AMRAD AO-27

Uplink: 145.850 MHz FM

Downlink: 436.795 MHz FM

Launched: September 26, 1993 by an Ariane launcher from Kourou, French Guiana. Status: Operational, mode J.

October 4th, 2002

AO-27 is in Digital Mode. OnTime has been extended to 10 Minutes.

The latest information on AO-27 from control operator Michael Wyrick, N3UC (former N4USI), can be found at:

<http://www.ao27.org>

An AO-27 question-and-answer page is available on the AMSAT-NA web site, with updates by Ray, W2RS. The URL is:

<http://www.amsat.org/amsat/intro/ao27faq.html>

[ANS thanks AMRAD for AO-27 information]

=====

JAS-2 F0-29

Launched: August 17, 1996, by an H-2 launcher from the Tanegashima Space Center in Japan. Status: Operational

Voice/CW Mode JA

Uplink: 145.90 to 146.00 MHz CW/LSB

Downlink: 435.80 to 435.90 MHz CW/USB

Digital Mode JD

Uplink: 145.850 145.870 145.910 MHz FM

Downlink: 435.910 MHz 1200-baud BPSK or 9600-baud FSK

Callsign: 8J1JCS

Digitaler: 435.910 MHz

Mineo, JE9PEL, has a F0-29 satellite telemetry analysis program that will automatically analyze all digital telemetry from the satellite (such as current, voltage and temperature). The JE9PEL F0-29/shareware is available at the following URL:

<http://www.ne.jp/asahi/hamradio/je9pel/>

[ANS thanks Kazu Sakamoto, JJ1WTK, for the F0-29 status reports]

=====

S0-41 SAUDISAT-1A

Uplink: 145.850 MHz

Downlink: 436.775 MHz

Broadcast Callsign: SASAT1-11

BBS: SASAT1-12

Launched: September 26, 2000 aboard a converted Soviet ballistic missile from the Baikonur Cosmodrome.

Status: Operational but intermittent.

One of two ham satellites from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia built by the Space Research Institute at the King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology.

The spacecraft is operating in Mode-J, currently configured as an analog FM voice repeater. The spacecraft will operate in this mode

intermittently, as power and spacecraft experiments permit.

SO-41's downlink RF power is 1-watt with left-hand circular polarization. The uplink antenna (located on top of the spacecraft) is linear in polarization.

Further information is available at:

<http://www.amsat.org/amsat/sats/n7hpr/so41.html>

[ANS thanks Turki Al-Saud for this information]

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-300.S2
WEEKLY SATELLITE REPORT PART 2

AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 300.S2 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD, OCTOBER 27, 2002
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS
BID: \$ANS-300.S2

OSCAR-11

Downlink: 145.826 MHz FM (1200-baud AFSK)
Mode-S Beacon: 2401.500 MHz
Launched: March 1, 1984 by a Delta-Thor rocket from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. Status: Semi-operational

OSCAR-11 is currently operating in a default mode, controlled by the watch-dog timer. The satellite transmits continuous ASCII telemetry for about eight days on 145.826 MHz, followed by about 14 days of silence. However the mode-S beacon on 2401.5 MHz is ON continuously.

At the present time, ground control are unable to command the satellite, due to low temperatures affecting the command decoder. They will attempt to command the satellite when the command decoder temperature has risen to 15C.

Viktor OE1VKW has again been monitoring the S-band beacon and has added two more sound files to his web site. These are in CW and FM modes, recorded while the VHF beacon was ON. Analysis of the FM mode recording with a 'waterfall' display reveals a continuous modulation of 2400 Hz, although the VHF beacon was transmitting continuous ASCII telemetry.

The URL for Victor's web site is -

<http://cacofonix.nt.tuwien.ac.at/~oelvkw/u011/u011.html>

The following operating schedule is currently suspended.

ASCII status (210 seconds)
ASCII bulletin (60 seconds)
BINARY SEU (30 seconds)
ASCII TLM (90 seconds)
ASCII WOD (120 seconds)
ASCII bulletin (60 seconds)
BINARY ENG (30 seconds)

The ASCII bulletin is currently a static message, detailing modes and frequencies of all active Amateur Radio satellites.

More information on OSCAR-11 is available at the following URL:

<http://www.users.zetnet.co.uk/clivew/>

[ANS thanks Clive Wallis, G3CWV, for OSCAR-11 status information]

=====

PACSAT A0-16

Uplink: 145.90 145.92 145.94 145.96 MHz FM

(using 1200-baud Manchester FSK)

Downlink: 437.025 MHz SSB (RC-BPSK 1200-baud PSK)

Mode-S Beacon: 2401.1428 MHz

Broadcast Callsign: PACSAT-11

BBS: PACSAT-12

Launched: January 22, 1990 by an Ariane launcher from Kourou, French Guiana. Status: Semi-operational, the digipeater command is on.

A WOD collection of current graphics along with general information and telemetry samples can be found at:

www.telecable.es/personales/ealbcu

[ANS thanks Miguel Menendez, EA1BCU, for A0-16 status information]

=====

UOSAT U0-22

Uplink: 145.900 FM 9600-baud FSK

Downlink: 435.120 MHz FM

Broadcast Callsign: UOSAT5-11

BBS: UOSAT5-12

Launched: July 17, 1991 by an Ariane launcher from Kourou, French Guiana. Status: Operational

Jim, AA7KC, reports U0-22 is operational with moderate Gateway and individual traffic. Downlink efficiencies are quite good.

More information on the satellite is available at the following URL:

<http://www.sstl.co.uk/>

[ANS thanks Chris Jackson, G7UPN/ZL2TP0, for U0-22 information and Jim Weisenberger, AA7KC, for status information]

=====

ITAMSAT IO-26

Uplink: 145.875 145.900 145.925 145.950 MHz
FM (1200-baud)

Downlink: 435.822 MHz SSB

Broadcast Callsign: ITMSAT-11

BBS: ITMSAT-12

Launched: September 26, 1993 by an Ariane launcher from Kourou, French Guiana. Status: Semi-operational, the digipeater function is on and open for APRS users.

[ANS thanks ITAMSAT Project Manager Alberto E. Zagni, I2KBD, for IO-26 information]

=====

PCSAT N0-44

Uplink/downlink: 145.827 MHz 1200 baud AX-25 AFSK via PCSAT-1

Aux/Uplink: 435.250 MHz 9600 baud via PCSAT-2 (off)

APRS Downlink: 144.390 MHz (Region 2)

Launched: September 30, 2001 aboard an Athena-1 rocket from the Kodiak, Alaska launch complex. Status: Operational

PCSat is a 1200-baud APRS digipeater designed for use by stations using hand-held or mobile transceivers. Downlinks feed a central web site < <http://pcsat.aprs.org> >. The APRS-equipped PCSat was built by midshipmen from the U.S. Naval Academy

under the guidance of Bob Bruninga, WB4APR.

A new version of PCSAT.EXE has been posted at:

<ftp://tapr.org/dosstuff/APRSdos/pcsat017.zip>

For more information, visit the PCSat web site at:

<http://web.usna.navy.mil/~bruninga/pcsat.html>

[ANS thanks Bob Bruninga, WB4APR, for PCSat information]

=====

TIUNGSAT-1 M0-46

Uplink: 145.850 or 145.925 MHz 9600-baud FSK

Downlink: 437.325 MHz

Broadcast callsign: MYSAT3-11

BBS: MYSAT3-12

Launched: September 26, 2000 aboard a converted Soviet ballistic missile from the Baikonur Cosmodrome. Status: Operational at 38k4-baud FSK

TiungSat-1 is Malaysia's first micro-satellite and in addition to commercial land and weather imaging payloads offers FM and FSK Amateur Radio communication.

TiungSat-1, named after the mynah bird of Malaysia, was developed as a collaborative effort between the Malaysian government and Surrey Satellite Technology Ltd.

[ANS thanks Chris Jackson, G7UPN/ZL2TP0, for this information]

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-300.S3

WEEKLY SATELLITE REPORT PART 3

AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 300.S3 FROM AMSAT HQ

SILVER SPRING, MD, OCTOBER 27, 2002

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

BID: \$ANS-300.S3

THE FOLLOWING ARE IN ORBIT BUT ARE
SEMI-OPERATIONAL AT THIS TIME:

LUSAT L0-19

Uplink: 145.84 145.86 145.88 145.90 MHz FM
(using 1200-baud Manchester FSK)

CW downlink: 437.125 MHz

Digital downlink: 437.150 MHz SSB (RC-BPSK 1200-baud PSK)

Broadcast Callsign: LUSAT-11

BBS: LUSAT-12

Launched: January 22, 1990 by an Ariane launcher from Kourou, French Guiana. Status: Beacon only. The CW beacon is sending eight telemetry channels and one status channel on 437.126 MHz. No BBS service is available. The digipeater is not active.

General information and telemetry samples can be found at:

www.telecable.es/personales/ea1bcu

[ANS thanks Miguel Menendez, EA1BCU, for L0-19 status information]

=====

TECHSAT-1B G0-32

Downlink: 435.225 MHz FM (9600-baud FSK)

(435.325 n/a - temperature problems)
Uplinks: 145.850, 145.890, 145.930 FM
1269.700, 1269.800, 1269.900 FM
Broadcast Callsign: 4XTECH-11
BBS Callsign: 4XTECH-12
Launched: July 10, 1998 by a Russian Zenit rocket from the Baikonur
Cosmodrome. Status: Semi-operational.

As of October 2, 2002 BBS is running and partially operational.

The satellite is not yet open for uploading but you can download files from the satellite. The only files available for download are a few test files that are uploaded by the command station and the satellite generated files. The AL***** files show that more stations are starting to listen to this satellite. The ST***** files that you see listed as type 12 files, are satellite generated telemetry files. (Why the file type is not in the 200 region like all the other pacsats is a mystery.) A program to decode these files is expected to be available shortly.

Its downlink is not permanently on. You may need to send a manual directory request to the satellite to switch on the downlink. Its signal strength is comparable to K0-25 but weaker than U0-22

The downlink is a standard FSK downlink compatible with standard 9600 baud TNCs. The downlink will "sound" similar to U022/K023/K025..... If the BBS is loaded, you will be able to decode the downlink using WISP. If the BBS is not loaded, and you leave the TNC in KISS and open a terminal program, you should see the text "TECHSAT V.xx" about once a minute.

For more info check: <http://www.iarc.org/techsat/>

[ANS thanks Tidhar Teucher, 4Z5CA, Shlomo Menuhin, 4X1AS and Andrew, G8TZJ for
G0-32 status information]

=====
SEDSAT-1 S0-33
Downlink: 437.910 MHz FM (9600-baud FSK)
Launched: October 24, 1998 by a Delta 2 rocket from Cape Canaveral,
Florida. Status: Semi-operational.

The satellite is not currently available for uplink transmissions and the image and transponder recovery efforts have been unsuccessful.

S0-33 is now transmitting only a TIME STAMP, and the other KISS data seems to be invalid.

SedSat-1 signifies Students for the Exploration and Development of Space (satellite number one).

SedSat-1 has downlinked months worth of telemetry data on the performance of its electrical power system parameters. The Nickel Metal Hydride batteries on the spacecraft were experimental and experienced some abuse due to a power negative situation. This situation has provided NASA with useful information. With the exception of the imaging system and the use of the transponders, SedSat-1 has been judged a success.

For more information on SedSat-1 visit the satellite web site at the following URL:

<http://seds.uah.edu/projects/sedsat/sedsat.htm>

[ANS has no further information]

THE FOLLOWING ARE IN ORBIT BUT ARE
NON-OPERATIONAL AT THIS TIME:

RADIO SPORT RS-12

Uplink: 21.210 to 21.250 MHz CW/SSB

Downlink: 29.410 to 29.450 MHz CW/SSB

Beacon: 29.408 MHz

Robot: 29.454 MHz

Launched: February 5, 1991 aboard a Russian Cosmos C launcher

Status: RS-12 was placed in Mode-K on February 19, 2002.

Hams reporting to the RS-12/13 Forum from across the US and Europe have stated that they have not been able to hear any beacons from either the RS-12 or RS-13 satellite packages since August 20, 2002.

+++

Jerry, K50E reports the following:

I recently queried several of my Russian friends and received this response from Oleg, RV3TH, in Nihzni Novgorod:

Yesterday I made a telephone call to my friend from Siberia. He works in one of the checking centres for satellites. He says: "Electronical devices of satellite COSMOS2123 (and RS12/13) perished after superpower protonflashes on the Sun (July/August 2002)" Control devices and receivers perished first, and then a beacon. They have hopes to restore the satellite, but it is very small. Jerry, you can use this information, but it is NON OFFICIAL information. (above paraphrased by N1JEZ)

+++

The latest information on RS-12 and RS-13 can be found on the AC5DK RS-12/13 Satellite Operators page at:

<http://www.qsl.net/ac5dk/rs1213/rs1213.html>

[ANS thanks Kevin Manzer, AC5DK, for RS-12 information]

=====

RADIO SPORT RS-13

Uplink: 21.260 to 21.300 MHz CW/SSB

Downlink: 145.860 to 145.900 MHz CW/SSB

Beacon: 145.860 MHz

Robot: 145.908 MHz

Launched: February 5, 1991 aboard a Russian Cosmos C launcher

Status: RS-13 was reactivated in Mode-T on February 19, 2002.

Hams reporting to the RS-12/13 Forum from across the US and Europe have stated that they have not been able to hear any beacons from either the RS-12 or RS-13 satellite packages since August 20, 2002.

+++

Jerry, K50E reports the following:

I recently queried several of my Russian friends and received this response from Oleg, RV3TH, in Nihzni Novgorod:

Yesterday I made a telephone call to my friend from Siberia. He works in one of the checking centres for satellites. He says: "Electronical devices of satellite COSMOS2123 (and RS12/13) perished after superpower protonflashes on the Sun (July/August 2002)" Control devices and receivers perished first, and then a beacon. They have hopes to restore the satellite, but it is very small. Jerry, you can use this information, but it is NON OFFICIAL information. (above paraphrased by N1JEZ)

+++

The latest information on RS-12 and RS-13 can be found on the AC5DK RS-12/13 Satellite Operators page at:

<http://www.qsl.net/ac5dk/rs1213/rs1213.html>

[ANS thanks Kevin Manzer, AC5DK, for this information]

=====

KITSAT K0-23

Uplink: 145.900 MHz FM (9600-baud FSK)

Downlink: 435.170 MHz FM

Broadcast Callsign: HL01-11

BBS: HL01-12

Launched: August 10, 1992 by an Ariane launcher from Kourou, French Guiana. Status: Non-operational.

Jim, AA7KC, reports that K0-23's downlink transmitter continues in a non-operational status.

[ANS thanks Jim Weisenberger, AA7KC, and KyungHee Kim, HL0ENJ, for K0-23 status information]

=====

KITSAT K0-25

Uplink: 145.980 MHz FM (9600-baud FSK)

Downlink: 436.500 MHz FM

Broadcast Callsign: HL02-11

BBS: HL02-12

Launched: September 26, 1993 by an Ariane launcher from Kourou, French Guiana. Status: Non-operational

Andrew, G8TZJ reports on October 11, 2002 that K0-25 has been off for several days.

[ANS thanks Jim Weisenberger, AA7KC, and Andrew, G8TZJ for this information]

=====

TMSAT-1 T0-31

Uplink: 145.925 MHz (9600-baud FSK)

Downlink: 436.925 MHz (9600-baud FSK)

Broadcast Callsign: TMSAT1-11

BBS: TMSAT1-12

Launched: July 10, 1998 by a Zenit rocket from the Baikonur Cosmodrome. Status: Non-operational, no data downlinked since December 18, 2000.

Chris G7UPN, (UoSAT operations manager) reports the following to ANS:

The T0-31 downlink will be off over most areas, with the exception of Europe and Thailand.

ProcMail V2.00G has been released by G7UPN. This software permits the processing of image files from T0-31. It has been posted to the AMSAT-NA FTP site at the following URL:

<http://www.amsat.org/amsat/software/win32/wisp>

Many of the high-resolution color images transmitted by TMSAT are compressed using a UoSAT compression format. This format is supported by the VK5HI CCD display program.

[ANS thanks Chris Jackson, G7UPN/ZL2TP0, for T0-31 status information]

=====

PANSAT P0-34

Uplink/downlink frequency (listed on the PanSat web site) 436.500 MHz
Launched: October 30, 1998 by the Shuttle Discovery. Status: Unknown

The satellite is not available for general uplink transmissions.

The Naval Postgraduate School developed PanSat. At the time of launch, PanSat spread-spectrum digital transponders were to be available to Amateur Radio operators along with software to utilize this technology.

The satellite is still operating, however, the spread spectrum packet radio portion never took place. The spacecraft is now beyond it's initial 2-year mission life, but telemetry records are still being downloaded.

For more information, visit the official PanSat web site at:

<http://www.sp.nps.navy.mil/pansat/>

PanSat was the featured cover article on the July/August 1999 issue of the AMSAT-NA Journal (the story written by KD6DRA and N7HPR).

[ANS has no further information]

=====

UoSAT-12 UO-36

Uplink: 145.960 MHz (9600-baud FSK)

Downlink: 437.025 MHz 437.400 MHz

Broadcast Callsign: U0121-11

BBS: U0121-12

Launched: April 21, 1999 by a Russian launcher from the Baikonur Cosmodrome. Status: Unknown

UO-36 carries a number of imaging payloads, digital store-and-forward communications and mode L/S transponders.

Paul, KB2SHU, tells ANS that UO-36 has not been operational (over North America) since late July 2001. In addition, Sangat, 9M2SS, reports he has not copied UO-36 since July 30, 2001.

The VK5HI viewer shareware for UO-36 is available on the AMSAT-NA web site at the following URL:

<ftp://ftp.amsat.org/amsat/software/win32/display/ccddsp97-119.zip>

Further information on UO-36 is available from: <http://www.sstl.co.uk/>

[ANS thanks Chris G7UPN/ZL2TP0, and the University of Surrey for UO-36 information]

=====

S0-42 SAUDISAT-1B

Uplink: to be released

Downlink: 437.075 MHz

Broadcast Callsign: SASAT2-11

BBS: SASAT2-12

Launched: September 26, 2000 aboard a converted Soviet ballistic missile from the Baikonur Cosmodrome. Status: Unknown, ANS has received no additional information.

When/if operational, SaudiSat-1B will operate as 9600-baud digital store-and-forward systems as well analog FM repeater mode capability. One of two new ham satellites from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia built by the Space Research Institute at the King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology.

Further information is available at:

<http://www.amsat.org/amsat/sats/n7hpr/so42.html>

[ANS thanks Turki Al-Saud for this information]

=====

SAPPHIRE NO-45

Downlink: 437.095 MHz 1200 baud AX-25 AFSK

Uplink: 145.945 MHz UI Digipeater

Launched: September 30, 2001 aboard an Athena-1 rocket from the Kodiak, Alaska launch complex. Status: Non-operational

Student built Sapphire was launched through the U.S. Naval Academy Satellite program. Its primary missions are sensor experiments, a camera, and voice synthesizer. For more information, visit the Sapphire web site at:

http://students.cec.wustl.edu/~sapphire/sapphire_overview.html

[ANS thanks Bob Bruninga, WB4APR, for PCSat information]

/EX

ANS is released worldwide via the AMSAT ANS e-mail reflector and a live radiocast on the AMSAT-NA 20-meter net held each Sunday on 14.282 MHz. Pre-net operations start at 18:00 UTC, with current ANS bulletins transmitted to the eastern U.S. at 19:00 UTC and to the western U.S. at 19:30 UTC.

Information on AMSAT-NA is available at the following URL:

<http://www.amsat.org> <<http://www.amsat.org/>> (or from)

AMSAT-NA

850 Sligo Avenue, Suite 600
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-4703

Voice: 301-589-6062

888-322-6728

FAX: 301-608-3410

Currently, AMSAT-NA supports the following (free) mailing lists:

- * AMSAT News Service (ANS)
- * General satellite discussion (AMSAT-BB)
- * Orbit data (KEPS)
- * Manned space missions (SAREX)
- * District of Columbia area (AMSAT-DC)
- * New England area (AMSAT-NE)
- * AMSAT Educational Liaison mailing list (AMSAT-EDU)
- * AMSAT K-12 Educational Liaison mailing list (AMSAT-K12)

A daily digest version is available for each list.

To subscribe, or for more list information, visit the following URL:

<http://www.amsat.org/amsat/listserv/menu.html>

In addition to regular membership, AMSAT-NA offers membership in the President's Club. Members of the President's Club, as sustaining donors to AMSAT Project Funds, will be eligible to receive additional benefits. Initially, there will be two levels for donations - Gold and Silver. Application forms are available from the AMSAT-NA Office.

AMSAT-NA has developed an on-line volunteer survey, designed to identify the interests and skills of those who may be available to directly help in efforts to develop the amateur satellite program. The survey is designed to be completed and returned on-line, and takes only a few minutes to fill out. To request the survey, simply send an e-mail request to:

volunteer@amsat.org

ANS would like to thank Mike Seguin, N1JEZ, ANS principal satellite investigator and Jerry Brown, K50E for helping provide current satellite information.

ANS is always dedicated to past ANS editor 'BJ' Arts, WT0N, and to the memory of longtime AMSAT supporters Werner Haas, DJ5KQ, and Dennis Kitchen, G0FCL.

Please send any amateur satellite news or reports to:

ans-editor@amsat.org

/EX